STRINGFELLOW'S KELLEY.

"The Squatter claims the same Sovereignty in the Territories that he possessed in the States,"

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 1.

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NO. 1.

## The Squatter Sovereign,

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# The Poet's Column.

CAN'T DO WITHOUT A PAPER.

What, do without a paper? no,

Iv tried it to my sorrow,
So, to subscribe for one I'll go,
Nor wait until to-morrow,
Should lovers drown or hang themselves,
Cut other foolish caper,
I never get to hear of it—
I do not take the paper.

Why, there's my neighbor, Jotham Stout, Why, there's my neighbor, Jodian
He always hears the news,
And having news to talk about
He never gets the blues.
While others yawn in esnui,
His mind is light as vapor;
The cause is plain to half an eye—
He always takes the paper.

While neighbor Stout hears all the new And knows each current price,
And always minds his P's and Q's,
By taking good advice.
I cannot tell the price of calves,
Or poultry, coffee, tape, or
Any kind of merchandise—
Hecause I take no paper.

Though I have studies which require Much time and mental labor, Yet I can spare a little time. As well as Stoul, my neighbor. Though time be precious, I can use
A long-midnight taper,
And thus take time to read the news—
Therefore I'll take a paper.

#### THE AGED MATRON.

Gray-haired and very old was she, With many a wrinkle, where
The rose and lilly once had bloomed,
When life's young morn was there.
And often from her dim old eyes.
Methought there fell a tear
Upon her kuitting work, that told
Of memories fond and dyar.

And oft her bosem heaved a sigh As from the open door.
She watched the little ones at play,
As she had played of yore.
She knew that cankering cares would on
To spoil the castles fair.
Their little hearts were building high;
For they were building high;

She had been young, and children dear,
Sho called her own, had crept
Behind her chair to "hide and seek,"
No wonder that she wept;
For they were dead, and these brought be
The memory of their tone,
And drew those tears to bathe the flow
In memory, arries as you. In memory's garden sown.

#### OUT OF THE TAVERN.

Out of the tavern Pre just stepped to-night; Street! you are caught in a very bad plight; Right hand and left hand are both out of place street! you are drunk, 'tis a very clear case.

Moon! 'tis a very queer figure you cut, One eye is staring while t'other is shut. Tipsy, I see, and you're greatly to blame; Old as you are, 'tis a horrible shame!

Then the street lamps, what a scandalous sight None of them soberly standing upright; Rocking and staggering—why, on my word, Each of the lamps is as drunk as a lord.

All is confusion; now, isn't it cold, I am the only thing sober abroad? Sure it were rash with this crew to remain Better go into the tavern again.

#### THE POOR MAN TO HIS SON.

BY MRS. ELIZA COOK.

Work, work, my hoy! be not afraid; Look labor boldly in the face: Take up the hammer or the spade, And blush not for your lamble place

## Miscellancous.

# Negro-Slavery, No Evil,

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

COMPARISON OF THE CONDITION DE THE SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLD-ING STATES.

CONSIDERED IN A REPORT. Platte County Self-Defensive Association

By a Committee Through B. F. STRINGFELLOW, Chairman.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by the Platte County Self-Defensive Association, we proceed to lay before the public the immediate causes which led to the formation of the Association; to explain its purposes, and to suggest the means, which seems to us proper to be adopted by the citizens of the Slaveholding States, to defeat the designs of the abolitionists.

In adopting this resolution, the Associa tion was not influenced by any desire to defend itself at home, against the absurd and false reports of its action and purposes, which have been so widely circulated by ist, who induces a slave to run away, is a proposed, which may be deemed local and ing States will ere long be driven. We strike as bold, the good men of the north the honors and offices of government, the abolitionists and freesoilers; for at home no defence is necessary; the members of the Association are too well known, to need defence against any charges which Abo. than that of the incendiary-it ranks, at pledgding ourselves to assist in the expullitionists might bring against them. We least, with that of the midnight assassin. sion of all settlers who go to Kansas from do but justice to the Association, when we To induce a slave to escape, involves not the non-slaveholding States. This, like say, that it is composed of men, who for telligence and patriotism will favorably in its train far more serious consequences, we have given touching the expulsion of who originally composed the Association. there were a few unworthy exceptions—pressors, is thus begotten; and this, too, ofSuch must be the case of all associations ten is followed? y arson and murder.

Kansas from the non-slaveholding States. Seeming to admit negro-slavery an evil to question. Our Divines, misled by their his subject. To the master almedors the Such must be the case of all associations ten is followed? y arson and murder. the more it is inevitable, where, as in ours. all were invited to join. The wender is there were so few, as in this instance, the our organization. hope, thus to ward off suspicion, was to the

The purpose of the Association in adoptsouri, and especially on the borders of ued efforts of all good citizens, tion of all good citizens, not of Slavehold ing States alone, but of the whole Union, removed from the field of their operations. to the results which must follow, if the abolitionists succeed in their purposes; and, band of abolitionists to our border, has been if possible, to suggest means by which not only to reduce the value of our slaves, those results may be prevented.

It is known, that on the passage of the Nebraska, the leading abolitionists of the be made a harbor for negro-thieves, ours, good men, equally interested in the pres- cunning, to mislead them still further, it is they trampled under foot the Bible, spurmed Eastern cities, organized associations under the name of "Emigration Aid Societies," the avowed purpose of which is to throw into Kansas a horde who shall not only ex- abandon the culture of hemp, our great clude slaveholders from that Territory, but staple; suffer our fields to lie idle, until in the end abolish slavery in Missouri,

Were these miscalled "emigrants" poor and honest farmers, seeking a home and the advantages of a new country for themselves and families, we might applaud the charity of those who originated the scheme: were these associations fair means of deciding the contest between the friends and awake to the true nation, the future conopponents of negro-slavery, we might adsequence of this struggle. They proclaim mire the energy of the abolitionists: but the purpose of their efforts to be, to surwe find these micalled emigrants really ne- round Missouri with non-slaveholding therefrom that they are not freemen, but upon the States south of her.

such efficient aid, begun openly to avow very doors.

be the expulsion of our friends. Robbers evil in the face—we should cet about their sentiments; the timid became free. The plan of our Association is not again and murderers have no right to call on the

them facilities for escape.

and free papers, with full instructions as to assassin. The necessity for a law punish. their route, were found upon them.

heir efforts to the expulsion of slaveholders from Kansas, but were evidently already should guard against such crimes. at work in "abolishing slavery" in Missouri. The law, seldon, sufficient to pun- for the immediate protection of our properish, was wholly inefficient to prevent their ty. We have thus fully stated them, not crimes. It was evident, that the active, to excuse our action, but to awaken our no other interests at stake, they while be individual efforts of all good citizens would friends in other portions of our slaveholds paid for doing their duty. be needed to aid the law in the protection ing territory, to the dangers which will ere of our rights, in the preservation of our long surround them, if we are overcome: property.

not alone involved; our very lives were en- their borders. dangered. The negro-thief, the abolitions

Not only was the immediate pressing unworthy the strongest inducement to necessity such as to compel our organization, but the fature consequences which must follow the success of the schemes of

Even in the future, we are more imi diately interested than those who are more Already the effect of the coming of such a but of our land. Slaveholders fear to come bills for the organization of Kansas and slavery, will not come; and should Kansas another. To them we shall appeal, as to erations of the poet's fancy, the kneve's were driven to infidelity, to blasphemy; now the most prosperous portion of our State, will in a short time become a desert waste. We must at once sell our slaves. slaveholders driven from our State, Missottri shall fall into the hand of freesoilers, and

a new people be brought to take our places. Not less is the interest which other slaveholding States have in the end, though seemingly it be less in the beginging of this struggle. The abolitionists are fully

Situated on the border of Kansas, we supineness suffer us to fall victims to aboliwere the first to receive the attack. Those tion energy. If they do, the day will come ly said, "we will when called upon," go to retarding the advancement of our country so louthsome in his fifth and nakedness,

events have vindicated, that our fears were proclaiming principles which tend to induce aided arm. Dwellings must be of brick, abolitionists would then capture in the

they would, for the gain from the abolition upon the law; where there is no law, the to meet, and tamper with slaves, corrupt grade. It is not within even the much them, entice them to runaway, and furnish abused liberty of speech; but in a slave-Abelitionists were not content to confine felt in Missouri. Until such a law is en- it for a slaveholding State; necessity will rude, vicious, and degraded heathen. acted, self-protection demands that we

Such are the means we propose to adopt py it. to arouse them to the necessity of coming The security of our playe-property was to our aid, and thus keep the enemy from to meet those evils; we have shown, that negro,

There is another measure which we have criminal of far more dangerous character personal, and which has been grossly misthan the house-breaker, or the highway- represented by the abolitionists and their robber, his crime of a far higher grade sympathisers. We have been charged with silion to negro slavery. the Territory, to steal negroes from Missouri,

in the end result in our ruin, we feel re- ine them. With this daily cry resounding the consistency of slavery with the Chrisamong usi; good men who are opposed to spect, such as one freeman should feel for in their ears, with all the moustrous exag- tian religion established, that abolitionists perity and happiness of our common coun-

corrupt masters, who are sent for the pur- is not strange, that even those who were very. The victory was as certain and pose of driving our brothers from Kansas, willing to austain our strict legal rights, complete in the one case as in the other. of stealing our property, driving us from the honest good men of the north, should our homes, we offer no argument, but that yet feel reluctant to do any act by which der county, with neither the leisure nor the true, done that, which natural right would has been well said, that in our country all the evidences which can be brought to to bind them to keep the peace—there can who have lived in slaveholding States, idence, so accessible the proof, we feel no more subject than the white. Such be lature of that Territory; they are to us as the effects of negro-slavery, have for that much that none but those who are willful- afflictions, we yet find that as a slave the gro-thieves, their purpose not to procure a States; force her to abolish slavery; then ches, who should encamp upon our borders, no simple striking rule, the correctness of assertion. home in Kansas, but to drive plaveholders wheel her into their ranks for an attack for the avowed purpose of stealing our ent- which all would admit, by which to test its Slavery is no evil to the negro. If we therefrom that they are not freemen, but upon the States south of her. the and horses; of plundering our farms effects. We have now the test, and it is look at the condition of the negro in Africa. Missouri vanquished, Arkansas and and villages. We would be justified in our duty to apply it. It is due to ourselves, the land of his nativity, we find the most

force it to be such, unless our friends fool-

we are now in that condition to which, if the abolitionists succeed, other slaveholdpropose now to consider that which lies at

ourselves, treat; that courage wins half the battles .may regret that they should differ from as corselves, with the evidence of its effect Paul, the great Apostle, to the Gentiles! not strange that good men who could not the God and Saviour of Slave-holders. try; to them we shall present such argue see and judge for themselves, should have With such a lesson, it is strange our polments, as should influence true hearted been taught to look with horror upon the iticisms have had less tokiness than our patriots, master, with pity upon the slave. With parsons, have not dared to discuss the polit-But to that other class, hired slaves of so many to denounce, so few to defend, it ical, social and moral effects of negro-sla-

not without foundation, hat among our tra-ders and merchants there were those who rection and rebellion.

Though it has been can be contrasted with that of his tribe expense; fencing of plank, or hauled to a wisely suggested, if this were done, aboat heart were against us; others who loved money so much more than their country, all good citizens to obe, the law, to rely In the tin-ber, the poor man with his they would as did their fathers, become own strong hand can build his cabin; with slave-catchers, and thus being able to make trade, encourage them to come among us. right of self-defence requires that we should his axe can fell his trees and with his one a profit of slavery, would cease to hate not only than that of his race in the deserts there were among us, too, a large nums resort to the strong hand to self-protection, horse plough, can put his little field in oul-slave-owners; would forget their mock of Africa, but better than when freed from There were among us, too, a large name resort to the strong name to see protection, ber of free inegroes, most of them, as usual, of the expression of the third that the comparison be made a penal places of resort for abolitionists, at which offence, and yet it is a crime of the highest louse; to break prarie, six yoke of cattle slavery has done more to civilize and christ-we look to his condition in St. Domingo, are necessary; fencing will be too costly timize the African, than all the schemes of for small fields. To the man of capital, all the pious missionaries; yet our sympa- in Jamaica, of the energetic Englishman. holding community, the expression of such to him who can command labor alone, is this for the African are not such as for his in the United States, of the indelent Com-About this time a large number of slaves sentiments is a positive act, more criminal, Kansas desirable. To such, it is easiest good to induce us to bring among us a made their escape: three, from the neigh- more dangerous, than kindling the torch of and cheapest to make a farm in the pravic. horde of savages, by bringing them into borhood of Weston, we're taken in Iowa, the incendiary, mixing the poison of the The soil is adapted to the culture of hemp, our families. We are now reaping the been better and happier than when free, the raising of stock. Its climate peculiar- benefit of our fathers' good works; we have ing such a crime, has not, until now, been ly healthy to the negro. Nature intended the civilized Christian man, in place of the

> We propose to consider slavery as it exishly abandon it to those who cannot occu- ists in our country; to test its effects on light labors yielding abundant harvests. the white race and on the negro; to try it robbed of the care, protection and force-Our friends can thus see that to them not by bold assertion, but by facts and fig- thought of the white man, we see them fast the land is worth a struggle. Were there ures, about which there can be no dis-

> We assert that negro-slavery, as it ex-We have now shown the immediate ists in the United States, is neither a mor- of the white man's example before them. evils to which we are exposed; the means al nor a political evil, but on the contrary, with all the watchful care of their friends by which we p opose as far as practicable is a blessing to the white race and to the

cause the abolitionists to sneer-it will worse than that of the slave, for as to all who have been so long deceived; it may privileges of a citizen, freedom is to the the foundation of all these troubles -oppo- even seem hard of proof to those in the free negro worse than an empty name. slaveholding States who have feared to in- Subject to the burdens, they are even by To slaveholders, we will first address vestigate the subject; but we have the evidence at hand. A good lesson has been government. They who so love the slave, With all due descrence to the wisdom of taught us, and we have profited by it. So that they will steal him from the care and merely to the master the loss of that slave, most other abolition statements, is purely the great and good men who have so long long and so oft had it been proclaimed from protection of his master, will excludes the integrity, moral worth, orderly couduct, in- of that amount of property; but it brings false. On the contrary, the only pledge governed the councils of the slaveholding the pulpit that slavery was a violation of unhappy free negro from a home in their States, though it may seem presumptuous, God's law, men begun to doubt whether a State. Unlike the slave, they have rone compare with the members of any associa- Other slaves are thereby induced to make any person from Kansas, is one which we we yet feel that we are justified in saying, slaveholder could be a christian. Men of to protect them. To the slave, the master tion of the kind in the country. Of those like attempts; a hatred for their masters, expect ere long to be called upon to rewhom they begin to regard as their op- deem by the good men who have gone to their course. In decrying discussion, in of the Bible, feared to investigate the en is followed? A grand as far as possible against such

To guard as far as possible against such

To the free negro, the governfearful evils, was the immediate cause of expelling those who are exported to that our enemies, but tied the hands of our dared approach the Holy Book, dared to Territory by the Abolition Aid Societies. friends, By such seeming admissions we "search the scriptures," it was found, that With these, the honest men, who go to have deprived ourselves of the sympathies instead of being a violation of God's holy Kansas from the non-slaveholding States, of too many good men. Our silence has law, slavery was actually established by are not to be confounded. The latter go been construed into a confession that the that law!! The truth was proclaimed: with the spirit of freemen to secure a home institution could not be defended. We discussion followed; the result was, that ing this resolution, was to expose fully the the abolitionists, are such as to awaken the for their chidren, they go respecting the should have learned long ere this, that the investigation fixed beyond controversy the dangers to which slave-property in Missionri, and especially on the borders of souri, and especially on the borders of souri, and especially on the borders of souries and continuous and souries and source and sourc vine law-giver, was a slave-holder! A We have been so much accustomed to hear "fugitive slave," instead of being aided in no doubt. For the one class, however, much we slavery denounced as an evil, that we have his escape, was returned to his master by in opinion, even though that difference may before our eyes, feared to look and exami- So triumphantly and conclusively was

Though we, but private citizens of a bor-

of the strong hand. We have not, it is so great an evil should be extended. It means, had we the ability fully to present have justified in doing. There is no law truth looses nothing by discussion. We, sustain our position, so abundant is the evbe none, until it is enacted by the Legis- have had an opportunity to see and feel hesitancy in saying, we will furnish so would be a hand of Blackfeet or Caman- it was no evil. Until now, we have had by blind, shall fail to see the truth of our

Thayer & Co., to do their master's bidding; Texas are looked upon as easy victims. marching to their camp, and driving them it is due to our friends in the non-save- pitiable victim of a cruel master, the most who hesitate not to proclaim that they are Slavery then restricted to a small space, back to their dens, without waiting for holding States, that we should have more wretched slave in America, when contrastexpert in stealing slaves; that they intend they rejoice in the contemplation of an earto follow their calling, self-defense rely exhibition of another Haytian liberation. Until they have "stolen our negroes," true that negro-slavery is, as represented of Africa, is as a man contrasted with a quires that means equally efficient, should Let not our friends in the other slave. "burned our slaveholding towns." But we by the abolitionists, not only a crime, but a beast! The mightiest of the negro race, holding States fold their arms, and by their have been so "law abiding and orderly," political and moral evil, degrading me in his native land, not only sacrifices his that we have not done this: We have simp character of the master as well as the slave, human victims to his Gods of stone, but is among us, who had hitherto been restraints and that not far distant, when they, too, the aid of our friends, and assist in expel- in prosperity and happiness, we should at that Giddings, or Gerrit Smith, would fly ed by fear, emboldened by the prospects of will have a battle to fight at home, at their ling those who proclaim their purpose to once as men, teach ourselves to look the from his presence; Mrs. Stowe could not be the expulsion of our friends. Robbers evil in the face-we should cet about rid- in fancy picture him a kinsman of poor But one explanation can be made of this their sentiments; the timid became free.

The plan of our Association is not age soilers; the bold, abolitionists. The empressive but as our name imports, truly issaries of the Emigration Aid Societies self-defensive. We are pledged diligently were arriving; they were boasting that to investigate and promptly bring to pun-Topsy; Fred. Douglas would disown him extraordinary development. It is one "they would shortly be the strongest, and ishment every violator of the laws which then they would drive Skreeholders from the been rescued from the laws which they would drive Skreeholders from the laws which have been rescued from the low-helding population. Politicians may prate, and its adaptness to a slave-helding population. Politicians may prate, and its adaptness to a slave-helding population. Politicians may prate, and its adaptness to a slave-helding population. Politicians may prate, and its adaptness to a slave-helding population. Politicians may prate, and its adaptness to a slave-helding population. Politicians may prate, and its adaptness to a slave-helding population. Politicians may prate, and its adaptness to a slave-helding population. Politicians may prate, and its adaptness to a slave-helding population. Politicians may prate, and its adaptness to a slave-helding population. Politicians may prate, and its adaptness to a slave-helding population. Politicians may prate, and its adaptness to the master, promotes the character of the master, promotes the characte Kansas!" They declared that "they had slave-property.

They declared that "they had slave-property.

We have determined to adopt all propared and would finally, drive Slaveholders from Missouri!"

In they declared that "they had slave-property.

We have determined to adopt all propared and letter-writers may scribble, about the homes for the poor, to be found in Kansas, slave race, all good men, all real philan
They declared that "they had slave-property.

We have determined to adopt all propared to the slave only have learned to know the God of the er means to rid ourselves of the free new homes for the poor, to be found in Kansas, slave race, all good men, all real philan
Missouri!"

They declared that "they had slave-property.

We have determined to adopt all propared to the slave only have learned to know the God of the homes for the poor, to be found in Kansas, slave race, all good men, all real philan
They declared that "they had slave-property.

We have determined to adopt all propared to the slave only have learned to know the God of the layer.

This exhibit sufficiently relief.

This exhibit sufficiently relief.

The learned to know the God of the slave.

This exhibit sufficiently relief.

They declared that "they had slave-property."

They declared that "they had slave property."

They declared that "the Missouri f."

In our streets, one of the least prudent proclaimed, that he would "willingly bein to burn the de-d slaveholding town."

It excemed as if Weston were about to become the head-quarters of their our county.

It was feared, and subsections to the less true, that it is not the less true, that it is not the less true, that it is the least thropists, all practical statesmen, all true desirable country to the poor mon ever open the moster as a mounter of the less true, that it is not the less true. It is not the less true, that it is not the less true, that it is not the less true, that it is

But we go further and say that, where ever the negro has been the slave of the the slave of the light-hearted Frenchmutole of the South, or of the enterprising Kentuckian, as a slave, the negro lass ever

In St. Domingo and Jamaica, which once contained a population prosperous and wealthy, the masters kind and indulgent. the slaves joyous and happy, with their sinking to the starving miserable condition of wretched savages.

In our own country, with the advantage the abolitionists to mid them, the con of the free negro is far worse than that of This broad proposition will doubtless the slave. Politically their condition is ment is that of a stranger—he is as an alien, with all the burdens, with none of the privileges of a citizen. Until the free negro is made politically that which onture has not made him, the equal of the white man, his political privileges are in fact the

On this the census is sufficient to leave

Loss of speech, of hearing, of sight, as certainly indicate physical, as idiocy and insanity do mental suffering. By the extent to which the negro, slave and free, is subject to these afflictions, we are enabled to determine his condition. Blindness, insanity and idiocy especially result from destitution and distress. By the census of 1850, we find that the negro race is much more subject to these afflictions than the white, the ratio being

Of Deaf and Dumb, 1 to 2151 White. " Blind, 1 to 2445 " " Insane and Idiots 1 to 1374

Of Deaf and Dumb 1 to 3005 Free Negto 1 to 870 " Insane & Idiots 1 to 980 "

We thus see that to bliminess, insanity and idiocy, the negro, when free is far the natural liability of the negro to these negro is almost exempt from them all-not only is he far less afflicted than the free negro, but even less than his master.

We give from the census the ratio of each, and ask thinking men to reflect on the exhibit

Of Deaf and Dumb, 1 to 2151 White, " " " 1 to 3005 F. Negros " 1 to 6552 Slaves. Of Blind. 1 to 2446 White-1 to 870 Free Negro. 1 to 2645 Slaves. Of Insane & Idiots 1 to 1374 Whites. " " 1 to 980 Free Negro " 1 to 3080 Slaves.